Coup Stirs U.S. Bid To Mobilize Latins

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The United States registered its disappointment yesterday with the overthrow of democratic rule in Peru, and ordered consultations to emphasize it.

U.S. diplomatic missions throughout Latin America were instructed to start bilateral discussions about the consequences of the Peruvian coup.

The procedure being invoked is an Inter-American Conference resolution of November, 1965. It provides that in event of a coup, member states should exchange views on the prospects of restoring democratic rule in the country involved, including free elections "within a reasonable period," and "whether the de facto government agrees to fulfill the international obligations" of previous regimes.

U.S. sources said last night that the control of the new military rulers in Peru appears to be an accomplished fact.

In 1962 the United States tried in vain to dislodge a military junta which seized power in Peru's last coup by withholding aid and diplomatic recognition. The resolution cited yesterday leaves it to each American nation to decide if it will maintain diplomatic relations after a coup.

Now the objective is to bring concerted influence on the Junta to try to restore democratic processes in Peru as soon as possible.

State Department Officer Robert J. McCloskey said that approximately 8600 Americans are in Peru but there have been no reports of any incidents involving them or U.S. property. The official U.S. position, he said, is that the United States is "assessing developments" and expects that "consultative procedures" on an inter-American community basis "will begin shortly."

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